Dr. Brown's prediction in the last canvass, that if the Democrats carried the State, the Republicans would leave the State like rats tunning from a burning barn, is now being fulfilled. Chamberlain, Patterson, Whittemore, Hoge, Montgomery, Lowe, and numerous lesser lights, have bid farewell to our clime and returned to their old haunts, where they no doubt astonish the natives by their immensely changed financial condition.

It is stated in the press dispatches that the President will appoint Cowgill, a member of the late Florida returning board, Marshal of Dakota. The citizens of that Territory protest that they do not desire such accomplished officials, but we presume the President feels called upon ule between Charleston and the mounto repay the favors extended to him by this skilfull accountant. It is a fair illustration of his Excellency's Southern policy which may be defined as the policy of giving a carpet-bagger an office wherever it is possible in the South, and of protecting Republicans from criminal prosecution as far as possible.

The elections in France will come off on the 16th and 30th of September next, at which time a new Chamber of Deputies will be elected, and the administration of McMahon passed upon by the people. If the vote be favorable and a Chamber of Deputies friendly to the administration be elected, the De Broglie ministry will remain, but if the Republicans prevail the ministry will be reorganized, and the cause of republican government upheld. The contest will be close and fierce throughout France, as the magnitude of the crisis is fally real ized. It is a fight by the ballot for selfgovernment against a centralization, the direct object of which is the destruction of the Republic and the establishment of a monarchy in its stead.

John J. Patterson, the capet-bag United States Senator from South Carolina, is summering in Pennsylvania, where he will probably reside in future, as he has recently discovered that the climate of of this State is too hot entirely for a gentleman of his raising. He does not, however, object to making public the views of a Senator from South Carolina, on important subjects, and hence, he submits to an interview upon the subject of Chamberlain's attack on the President. He thinks Chamberlain was too hasty in his criticism of the President, for it is not yet certain what the President's not thrown overboard the Radical crew; secure particular measures that Republiof power.

The Indian uprising in Idaho and Oregon has been steadily increasing for the past two weeks, and now it has assumed such formidable proportions as to be regarded by the administration at Washington as equally serious as any which future. has occurred during late years. The country in which it is being carried on is mountainous and sparcely settled, and the Indians are waging the war of extermination for which their nature and acquaintance with the country peculiarly fits them. Settlements deserted to avoid the ferocity of the red skins, and in some cases whole families have been slaughtered and their houses and flocks pillaged, by the savages. On the 10th inst., a party of thirty-one Chinamen, travelling down the Clear Water River, were surprised by Joseph, one of the Indian chiefs and his followers, who for a mere pastime and recreation slew all but one of them, and he barely escaped. Several battles on a small order have been fought around and near Mount Idaho between the Indians and the United States troops, in which the Indians have been driven from their positions, but the number of killed and wounded have been about equal on both sides. The government is showing a decided lack of determination in this war, and is very much to be censured for allowing the lives and property of American citizens to remain at the mercy of inhuman savages so long. The Cabinet, it is announced, has determined to take every proper means to end this outbreak and prevent the recurrence of such conflicts in the future. This is a wise determination, and should be at once and thoroughly carried into effect. These Indian wars are far too numerous, and our government is too weak and lenient in suppressing them.

Senator Conkling, of New York, it is said, will refuse to endorse President Hayes' Southern Policy. This is not to be wondered at, for we could scarcely expect him to support an administration with Evarts as Secretary of State. Senator Conkling is one of the men in this country who has fallen just short of greatness. With magnificent abilities and honorable instincts, he lacks the thoroughness of principle in his nature which is necessary to make his other qualities show forth. Had he raised his voice against the outrage of the Electoral mmission's action over the vote of

ians, he would have stood forth the character of his age, and been bability the successful Presihis party ction of the Commission be as wanting lacked the moral gifted in intellectack the vices of and moral timidity helpests for him losen upon our nation.

him by friends and ceded by his ene-His glory has departed, and the gislature of New York will this fall have the pleasure of electing an eminent Democrat to grace the office which be has proven himself unworthy to hold

Our Charleston contemporaries, the News and Courier and the Journal of Commerce, have shown their influence over the management of the South Carolina Railroad by securing the adoption of the new schedule, and now the up country expects them to assist us in se curing cheap and equitable freight rates We are satisfied that if they will devote half the zeal to securing low freights which they have expended in accomplishing the changed schedule, we will oon be relieved of the tyrannical and and short sighted discrimination in charges to which we have been subjected for several years past by the South Carolina Railroad Company. The new schedtains is a step in the right direction for that city, but it will do it very little good unless freights are also reduced. Our merchants believe that the business men of Charleston could control this matter if they cared to do so, and as long as a discrimination exists by which Greenville and Spartanburg have preference shown them over points nearer to Charleston, so long may our friends in that city look for a large portion of the trade of the interior to seek other markets. The freights ought to be reduced by the vol untary action of the railroad, and if it is too contracted in its policy to make the reduction the force of public opinion, and the pressure of business interests ought to endeavor to cause a proper reduction; and if this fails then it is the duty of our Legislature to compel the authorities of this road to cease a discrimination which is injurious to the incrests of the road, to the city of Charleston and to the people of our State. We hope the press of the State will erv out against the unjust policy which oppresses us, and especially we invoke the aid of our Charleston contemporaries in the effort to secure justice and equality for all localities at the hands of a corporation created by our State for the public

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

The action of the New Orleans Grand Jury, which indicted the Returning Board of the Crescent State for forgery and perjury in the counting and declaring of the vote for State officers and Presidentiai electors last fall, has been the subject of comment throughout the United States for the past two weeks, and the independent press of both politicourse will be. Patterson thinks the cal parties agree that the matter should Republican party is dead, and for once not be hushed up by anything short of a we agree with him. We also agree with full legal investigation, which will forhim in thinking that the President has ever settle the charges that have been made about the vote of this State as true and hence, Southern Democrats should or false. The Democratic party believes not stultify themselves by giving him that this vote was cast for its candidates, any support further than is necessary to while a large mass of Republicans are equally confident that the State went Recans may be divided upon, thereby giving the Democratic Senators the balance from a judicial tribunal is necessary to from a judicial tribunal is necessary to put this ugly question forever at rest, by either vindicating the integrity of the members of the Returning Board or by inflicting upon them the punishment their alleged acts deserve, thereby making a public example of them to check the perpetration of such crimes in the

It has been claimed by Judge Lawence a mamber of the by Grant to New Orleans, that Governor Nicholls promised that there should be no prosecutions for political offences, and that this indictment is a violation of the agreement. It is more than possible that Gov. Nicholls made this promise, but it clearly has not the significance which the Republicans wish to attach to it. unless it contained more than the promise mentioned, for neither perjury nor forgery are political offences-they are crimes against the common and statute laws of the land, and cannot be condoned nor compounded by anything short of the punishment prescribed for all criminals who perpetrate them. The fact that officials of a State have committed these heinous offences does not alter the state of the case one particle, unless it is to make it graver and more dangerous as a public example. The fact that Governor Nicholls opposes the indictment does not amount to anything. He has no more right to interfere than a private citizen until a conviction and sentence is rendered, and then he can only do so by granting a pardon, which it is alleged by some persons he will assuredly do if the members of this board are convicted. We cannot believe he has ever authorized such a statement, for he must know that such a course on his part would probably cause his impeachment, and would certainly render him an object of detestation to all honest men. If Wells and Anderson are guilty, he has no right to say that the laws shall not be executed against them, for all law-abiding citizens or both parties would prefer to have such crimes punished for the security of our

government in future. The trial of this interesting case will some off this fall, and its result will be of the greatest importance to President Hayes. If a conviction is had he cannot afford longer to occupy the Presidency, for although the verdict of the infamous eight to seven commission may in law give him a title to the office capable of being sustained before a court reckless enough to have made the decision, yet he could not for one instant maintain the confidence or respect of any considerable portion of either party. This trial will in many respects be the most remarkable one ever had in

FENCE QUESTION.

There is no conflict of interest bei the owners of land and laborers on the fence question, which is now agitating whatever benefits the land owner is ad- Patrons of Husbandry, has been accepthe labor of the latter. The remunera- Executive Committee. tion of labor depends upon its productiveness and upon capital and demand. Unproductive labor adds nothing to the capital of a country, and therefore tends to depreciate its price. Now apply these well known principles to the question of the fence law, and it will at once be seen that the interests of the land owner and column to be devoted to such informalaborer are identical; that whatever in- tion as the Grange may wish disseminacreases the productiveness of labor adds ted; and, as wil be seen, this column to the capital of the country, stimulates will be under the direction of the Execuindustry, increases the demand for labor, tive Committee of Pomona Grange, and and, as a necessary sequence, enhances its value. Now let it be remembered the organization may be promoted in that all labor expended in erecting and this section, and its uprits made known keeping up the fencing of the County is to those outside as will as within the unproductive, and therefore naturally Order. In conducting the INTELLIGENtends to diminish the wages of the CER it is our aim tomake it the reprelaborer. The land owner does not pay sentative of the progress of the country, for labor which is non-productive, for that which brings him nothing, but for our people, and as the objects also ani that which adds to his capital, and just mate the Grange organization, we are in proportion as labor adds to his capital glad to have it make a medium of the s he able and willing to pay for it. If INTELLIGENCER for the transmission of all the non-productive labor of this matters of interest to ts members. The County expended in keeping up the articles in this department of our paper fences was exerted in adding to the increase of the productions, that increase Committee, but may be either original or would be very great, and constitute largely to the yearly increase of the capital of Grange matters, or may relate to the the County, which would be of as much general interests of griculture in this benefit to the laborer as to the capitalist. section, and will, we are confident, prove The result of fencing up the stock

in cultivation, and enable the cultivator able to read then of the soil to select the best lands for portance connect planting. The worn out spots now cul- County or subclimate Granges will tivated because enclosed, and which are not remunerative to labor, would be permitted to rest and the rich ores cultivated, thus amply repaying the laborer for his toil, and the labor now spent on fencing which produces nothing and for which the laborer gets nothing, would be exerted to increase the productiveness of the country, and thereby add to the value and price of labor. The land owner pays for productive labor; he ought not and cannot afford to pay for that which is non-productive. The end of all industry is production, and all abor which does not produce something Europe. Such valuable is utterly worthless. If the laborer, therefore, would seek his own interest, he would seek to make his labor productive, and labor directed to the cultivation of the soil, upon which the very existence of the human family depends, is certainly much more valuable than that exerted in felling timber and de-

HAYES AND THE SOUTH.

stroying forests to erect fences.

Some of the Democratic papers of the South are advocating a support of the President's so-called Southern policy, upon the ground that we are under obligations to him for past favors, and because he is now making a stand against certain men in the Republican party, which entitles him to support. The efforts of these papers is cunningly devised, and bear upon their face the appearance of great plausibility, but when investigated it proves to be nothing more nor less Republican party for the purpose continuing it in power. This movement in the their own country by a single railroad. taken place in South Carolina, and our recent experience ought to be sufficient to convince every one that no coalition with a dishonest party ever proves advantageous to honest men. On the contrary, a strong and vigorous campaign against the tottering wreck of the corupt and revolutionary structure erectel by the Republican party is almost size to accomplish its final overthrow. What can be the intention of those Southern Democrats who advocate a division of the Northern and Southern Dmocrats as to this administration? The President has done nothing for wich the South is under any more oblgation to him than the North. If he does anything deserving the support c the Democracy, why should this suport be sectional? There is no reaso to justify any division of the Democicy over the returning board Presidentor his Southern policy. He has doneonly what his oath of office and the reslute action of the Democratic House of epresentatives forced him to do. The cleers appointed by him have not been sy improvement upon those given us b. Grant, and the removal of the troops inow admitted to have been a bargain fe the protection of guilty Republicans; and therefore the friends of this newcoalition have no right to ask that th President shall be

paid in Democraticapport when he has contracted the oligation payable in Democratic charit to political offenders. There is really it one reform measure nstituted by th administration of its own free will, an that is the President's order prohibitig federal officials from participating is the management and control of pay organization. If carried out in ger faith this me do much to levate and purishe civil service, and se country will ghly appreciate the ourse of the Present relative to it, at there is not g in it to cause any actional change t is applicable aliketo North, East a West, and the Demaracy of the Non should stand together upon all que lons touching a separat of the Padent. We ing a support of the P some good have no doubt he will things, and so far all Decrats can be relied on to support aim as we sincerely hope the project of its egrating the Democratic party und a couthern and Northern line will family ely. There is no reason to justify a the people of wit not submit to it. party ction of the Commission as wanting lacked the moral red in intellectack the vices of oppose the Presswed himself to moral timidity helpests for him ally interest in select unas his point of all intellectates in selectates in selectates in Newberry under a selectate in Newberry published every in the selectates in Newberry under a selectate in New Indiana in Selectate OUR GRANGE COLUMN

ANDERSON, S. C., July 7th 877.

Editor Anderson Intelligencer: It is my pleasant duty to inform you the voters of this County. The question that your kind offer of a column in your is one of pure political economy, for journal for the use of Pomona Grange, vantageous to laborers, and whatever in- ted, with sincere thanks for the favor, jures the former, depreciates the value of and placed under the supervision of the

Very respectfully, J. W. NORRIS. Secretary P. G. P. H.

The above is the reply of the Pomona Grange of this County to an offer from the INTELLIGENCER, proposing to give a hence, it is to be hoped the interests of and of the interests of the majority of will hereafter come from the Executive selected. They my refer strictly to interesting, not one to members of the would be to add largely to the area put Grange, but to the armers who may be All matters of imwith the State. hereafter appear pomptly in the INTEL-LIGENCER

THE WAR BETTEEN TURKEY AND

It is now evided that the success of the

Russians against he Turks in the pres-

those two counties, Russia would in a short time prom victorious, and dictate her own terms of peace to Turkey, restrained only if the other powers of however, has not been the success of the Russian armies. They have met will disaster in Armenia. Batoum, Kars, and Erzeroum remain in-tact is the hands of the Turks, while the Russians have been forced to retreat, and the evacuation of Ardahan and Bayazid must soon take place. This will restore to the Turkish prees their old frontier line, with nothing to fear during the present year, as the ceason is so far advanced that it will be impossible for the Russians to draw from central Asia reinforcements sufficient to sable them to assume the offensive. Great interest is now directed to the contending armes South of the Danube. The Russian have succeeded in throwing a large fore South of the Danube, but as yet thatforce has accomplished very little. It i surrounded with great difficulties, and I decided defeat would lead to the destrution of the Russign army. The Turkshave laid waste the whole country, and the supplies of than a coalition with one wing of the provisions and ammuniton for the whole Russian army have to e brought from upon which the army is wholly dependent has been broken sveral times by storms, rendering their psition South of the Danube hazardous, f not perilous. The superiority of the lussian force in numbers, organization, ad civilization would seem to promise uccess, but the uncertainty of war betwen large hostile armies, as evinced in th battle of Bull Run, shows that victory a not always on the side of numbers and regular trained

The latest news is tht ten thousand Russians have crossed the Balkan mountains through the Heion 'ass, and occupied Ieni Sadargh. Fron Constantinople comes the news that the Turks have defeated the Russians, p-occupied Tirnova and entered Russin territory in the direction of Tiflis. Any surmise as to the result of the present invasion of Turkey would be idle, as na few days a great battle may decide it and we do not comprehend the strategy of either of the contending armies.

Important Information for Taxpayers. The receipts issued by the special agents for the collection of the ten per cent. contribution on accountof taxes are made receivable for taxes no present year, and the act authorizing the same does not specify that they an only receivable from those persons who paid the contribution. The receipts aromade negotiable by this action of the Leislature, and any person having possession of them can tender the same in pannent of taxes. Doubtless many of thes receipts are lost or mislaid by the conclusions, who did not so much regard their value, as they were anxious to sustan the Hampton government, and mad their contributions as a free-will offerin upon the altar of patriotism. In order ameet the altar of patriotism. In order such cases, we are informed, the comp-troller-General has issued instructions by which the County Treasurers will re-quired to make a memorandum all persons so claiming to have mislaid heir receipts, and which will ultimately source to the proper parties a credit for the amount paid. This arrangement till serve as a check upon improper persis receiving credit therefor. The book of the special agents are in the hands of h Comptroller-General, and the memor cam list (when received from a Coul Treasurer) will be compared with original entry, so that every person we receive the full benefit of his patrio action. We make this statement becau it has come to our knowledge that tax payers in some counties are perplexe

erally known that boiling and skine of it well, and skine of it well, outstead of the fruit, and is good;

Grant lu England.

The following letter to the New York World, received from an Englishman of distinction, as familiar almost with the United States as with England, has been hinded in for publication. It opens the way, no doubt, for an interesting series of social revelations:

Well, General Grant has come and gone, been lionized, dined and wined to his heart's content, and beyond, another link has been forged in the chain which binds together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—I believe that's the proper way of cutting it—but, as al-LONDON, June 30. the proper way of putting it-but, as always happens on such occasions, there is a disagreeable under-current left behind of tales told out of school which I sup-pose will be sure to find their way to the

light of day sooner or later. Perhaps, therefore, there is no objection to my telling you that people were not universally delighted here with the ex-President's ways, and that they were pretty universally disgusted with the ways of some of the people who made social capital for themselves out of his visit or belonged to his suite. In the first place, his silence at most of the din-ners which he attended was something apalling. On two occasions he literally never spoke one word from the soup to the salad. At another dinner he almost broke up the company by objecting to allow the Duke of Cambridge to take precedence of him-this, doubtless, on the instigation of Pierrepont.

Worst of all the stories current, how ever, is that in the Princess of Wales' drawing room at Martborough House he pulled out an enormous cigar and was going to light it, when somebody stepped up and prevented him. However, he must not be too harsh!y judged for this, for when Mr. Seward was here, twenty years ago, and was taken by Mr. Dallas-in full dress, with ruffled shirt-to a private concert at Buckingham Palace, he insisted on infecting himself with the fumes of a huge Havana just before he went in, in spite of a civil hint from Mr. Dallas that the Queen had a strong personal repugnance to the smell of tobacco. Moreover, it is well known that poordead Mrs. Thornton, the excellent housekeeper of Windsor Castle, never got over the abominable conduct of Victor Emmanuel, who, visiting the Castle when King of Sardinia, insisted on smoking all night in bed, and thereby, as Mrs. Thornton used to say, "poisyned" the beautiful green satin hangings of his room.

The "tricks and the manners" of the

ex-President, however, probably ex-President, however, probably would not have annoyed people so much had it not been for the insufferable way in which he was compelled to drag the minister and the whole Pierrepont connection about with him wherever he went. He was incensed at this himself, and openly expressed his satisfaction at getting out of Cavendish square. Gen. Badeau was another bob on the Presidential kite which fiapped unpleasantly in people's faces; and it is a great pity that some kind friend had not advised General and Mrs. Grant to send that young hopeful, their boy Jesse, to school before them in some cool and healthy part of Switzerland. On the evening of the dinner at Windsor this misguided lad, by way of making himself agreeable to the Queen, went up to her Majesty and affally attempted to the result of the control of affably attempted to open a conversation with her by saying: "Well ma'am, your Majesty, I hope your newspaper don't write about you in your country as ours do about my father and mother." I grieve to say that the interesting conversation thus began never went any further. The young gentleman, I believe, still lives, and I hope is not beyond learning.

The Champion Murderer. Mr. Courtney, Deputy Sheriff of De Soto Parish, recently arrested Willia Lungley, a desperate character, who wanted in Texas for many high-handed outrages he has committed in that State. He murdered his last victim in Lee cunty, where he was well known and as a bad man and remarkably good shot with either pistol or rifle. For some time he was confined in the county jail of Lee, but subsequently made his escape and fled to Louisiana, settling in De Soto Parish, where he has been living quietly and peaceably for nearly two years under the assumed name of Jackson. The Sheriff of Lee County, learning of Lungley's whereabouts, wrote to the Sheriff of De Soto Parish, giving a full description of the man and the crime he had last committed, and cautioned him to use every precaution for his capture, as he or some of the posse might possibly lose their lives. Soon everything me of the posse m was quietly and systematically arranged for his capture.

Mr. Courtney and a small posse went into the neighborhood where their man

was living, and before he was aware of what was going on they suddenly came upon him in the field ploughing and unarmed, taking him completely by surprise. Lungley immediately realized what was up, and seeing that he had no possible chance of seeing gracefully are possible chance of escape, gracefully sur-endered, saying: "Gertlemen, I know what you want; you are after William Lungley. I am the man." Mr. Courtney informed him that he had guessed correctly, and produced the warrant for correctly, and produced the warrant for his arrest. Lungley, after being well secured, said he might as well make a clean breast of it, as it would be the last of him when he reached Texas, and confessed to the killing of thirty-two men, and said that he came near killing a man two days before his arrest and wished he had done it, as it would have saved him from being captured. During his residence in De Soto Parish he conducted himself in a most quiet and gentlemanly manner. a most quiet and gentlemanly manner, and none of his neighbors for a moment suspected him of being the bloodthirsty villian that he is. After Lungley's delivery to the Texan Sheriff he invited Mr. Courtney and his posse to come and see him hanged.—Shreveport (La.) Times.

Answers to Questions.

MASTER'S OFFICE, STATE GRANGE,

CHAPPELL'S DEPOT, NEWBERRY, S. C. To W. M. NEWBERRY POMONA-A fourth degree mem'er of a subordinate Grange is not eligible to office in a Pomona Grange, before he or she is received into the Pomona Grange, by action of the Grange. A fourth degree member being elected to effice in a Pomona Grange before he or she becomes a member of the Pomona the lection is refusible. Pomona, the election is not valid. See Parliamentary Guide, under head of "Powers and Duties of a Grange," No. 20, page 21. By a late amendment any fourth degree member, in good standing, may apply for membership in a Pomona Grange, and, if received, then becomes entitled to take the fifth degree and is eligible to office, but not a voting mem-

To W. M. 163-"A member who is not entitled to receive the A. P. W. on account of arrears for regular dues" has no "right to sit in the Grange, to vote, or to receive any of the benefits or privileges of the order." When a member fails to pay his or her dues for four (4) quarters, then it becomes the duty of the Master to order the name of such member stricken from the roll without action by the Grange. The Grange can by a majority vote do the same for any default to pay lues monthly, unless regulated other

by by-laws.

Every subordinate Grange should see nat all its members settle np their dues comptly and fully, at the end of each tanter, at farthest, and make a refusal refailure to do so good cause for droping from the rolls. JAS. N. LIPSCOMB. M. S. G.

"e war.

GENERAL NEWS SUIARY.

— Louisiana sugar lane diding from \$200 to \$500 worth of sup er acre to be had from \$5 to \$15 per ar pay no

— Several circuses the Work is so
wages to ordinary labore
scarce that men are willift

- Ben Harrison, of T cance acces their board alone.

— Ben Harrison, of T and the acces-try, and late opponent of the Jeans, is to be the Hayes Reputan leader in Indiana, vice Morton.
— Nineteen times with have crossed the Danube with host ident, without the Danube with host ing. including the present cir. James W the Danube with host

- The dwelling o Charlotte, N C., was struck by fig ag, on the 9th and entirely consumer th its contents. - It seems that the behind the re-jury did not hesitate ining board was turns when the late

under investigation.

Of a handful der halves and quarters, from one ter to one-third will now be found t we been coined before 1860. Where we they been in the meanting the meantime?

— Incident of a inder storm from the Danville Adver: "Suddenly Smith heard the new f thunder and be-Smith heard the ne pan also heard came unconscious. It man also heard the noise, but noi of them saw any flash of lightning The man went to flash of lightning The man went to Smith, and in ab twenty minutes he Smith, and in ab twenty minutes he was restored to colousness. Then attention was given he horses. One of them was standir rect, with one foother was kneelig with his nose in the earth, and both a stone dead, and retained their poon until they were pushed over. Tupposition is that in this case the elicity went from the earth to the sky

earth to the sky

— All doubt: hing the cotton crop is practically at end. There is a certainty of a large eld of that floculent fibre. Nor, in-d, have there been any important fails of our agricultural products this ir. Corn, wheat, oats, sugar cane and ton will yield far better this year to last. Had we a fiscal system adapte the times, with these system adapte the lines, with these great crops in possessien, we ought to have a good i ness during the coming year. The Sciern papers are all hope-ful that they il have more money to Spend than any time since the war. Yet, undoutly, the outlook in the North and est, notwitistanding the

good crops, i comy.

— The Ne York Sun tells in a very touching wa he story of Horace Gree-ley's last de and says t was not his defeat for to Presidency which broke the old manueart, but the shabby manner in whiche was ouster from the chief editorship the Tribune. An article of which he dat approve was printed in the Tribune He wrote and sent to the office an arise in which he tried to set the paper aight. His article did not appear. Hardered it in in three several days, and ah time the attual editor left it out. Thight dawner on him. An-other manad been pit in his place. He droop, and was sent to a private He droop, and was sent to a private insanc as m. Amont his last words were: "he country is jone! The Tribune is gos! I am gone!" Thus ended, in grief a disappointment, the man who had been he brains of the paper whose present over is proud to say that it was "Found by Horace Geeley."

— A sunge and at irst inexplicable freak of ghtning was exhibited on a farm a fe miles above his city, during the stor of yesterday morning. Two

the stor of yesterday morning. Two men wessitting under a large oak tree, and just: their feet lay wo dogs. One of the men as endeavoring to persuade his compana that their resent situation was a ve dangerous one, and it would be bettefor them to brive the torrent of rain rater than remain where there was danger f being struck by lightning Before e words had lardly died from his lip a bolt struck the tree under which ley were sitting rending it in twain om top to bottom, throwing limbs iall direction, and shaking the earth wh the violence of an earthquake. Both mn were stunted, but strange to say, the received not the slightest injury. oth of the dogs were instantly killed. The men's estape from death is inexplable, unless we attribute their miractus preservaton to a direct interpositio of Providence.

Agricultura Report.

Wastington, July 16. The July returns of the condition of cottons received in the Department of Agricture cover the area of 360 counties, poducing six-enths of the cotton of the United States. Seventy-three counts of Georgia ire represented. The average condition of the whole area is July rerage of lastycar. It is less by 7 per ent. than the average for 1876, but betterthan the condition for 1872 or 1878. Only Louisans gives a higher average than in July of last year. The State averages are as follows: North Caroha 88; South Carolina 87; Georgia 90; Iorida 95; Alabama 94; Mississippi 92; buisiana 102; Texas 94; Arkansas 94; bunessee 96. The crop is from one in weeks lat in the more northern belt. Nights have been too cold, and in nan sections an excess of rain has re tarde cultivation, rendered the fields grass and the plant unthrifty.

The rains have been general and long contued in Texas, but fine weather is prodeing a rapid improvement. overow of the Arkansas River has dramed out 60,000 acres of cotton. The lowinds in Tennessee have been destruively inundated. While here the loss have been mainly owing to rains, ther are localities east of the Mississippi thanave suffered from drought. Insects hav as yet done little damage. The cat won is reported troublesome in Florida. Lie are abundant whenever the plant hasbecome unthrifty from cold nights andexcessive moisture Grass worms are doig some damage, mainly in Texas, anothe cotton catterpliar is reported in Halen, Atascosa, Baoria, Uvalde, Jas perand Victoria Cointies; in Texas. Colon blooms in the Gulf States were reprted at several ponts on the 19th and 20t of June. Labo is gradually be-coring more efficient A great improve-mat in the morale and efficiency is re-poted in Louisiana.

Unon Meeting at Saem, on Friday be fore Fifth Lord Day in July. PROGRAMME O EXERCISES.

I.Introductory Sermonby Rev. W. H. Strick-lant. Subject: "Duties o Deacons."

2 Recess for one hour.
3 Dyn rization of Unio Meeting. Free dis-cuadr on Introductory Frmon.
4 Essay on Baptist an Religious Liberty, by J. B Breazeale. 5. Meet at 10 o'clock. the hour devoted to Sah

5. Meet at 10 o'clock. We nour devoted to Sau-haft School work.

6. Sermon at 11 o'clock in "Religious Progress," by Rev. J. Scott Murray,

7. Recess for one hour,

8. Essay on "Purposesand Designs" of Union Meetings, by R. Marcua urries. Free discussion on Essay, to be opened hj. Belton Watton, 9 Meet at 10. One hot spent in devotion.
6 Missionary Sermony Rev. Eaxter Hays.
11. Collection, and adjorn by singing an appropriate hymns.
Vom the uninutes of hi meeting:
RESOLVED, That cach hurch in this Union be equested to appoint onbot its members.

requested to appoint ombof its members to write an essay and send it w by their delegates to be read in the Union Meetin at Salem.

WM. RILEY, Clerk. June, 25, 1877.

Fresh Turnip Seed.

JUST received: D. andreth & Sons, and
D. M. Ferry's New Crop Turnip Seed,
viz: Flat Dusch, Purple Top, Pomeranean
Globe, Amber Glove, Yellow Ruta Baga,
and Seven Top, for saie low by
A. B. TOWERS & CO. Show Sinis a

or ale lors

Tues Traps.

WANTED to rent a god mill be own for three or four onths. ply at this office, July 19, 1877.

Notice is hereby given at the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Noble, deceased, with the 20th of August next, apply to WW. Humphreys, Judge of Probate, at 1 office at Anderson C. H., for a Final Settment and discharge from his office of Admistrator of said Estate.

EDWARD NOBLEAdm'r.

July 19, 1877 1 6

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMET.

Notice is hereby given the the undersigned. Executor of the Este of Mrs. Floride Cathoun, deceased, will defee 20th of August next, apply to W. 1. Humphreys, Judge of Probate, at hiloffice at Anderson C. H., for a Final Settleent and discharge from his office of Exutor of said Estate.

EDWARD NOBLEE's

July 19 1877 EDWARD NOBLEX'r.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMEN.
Notice is hereby given thathe undersigned, Administrator of Judge zekiel Pickens, deceased, will, on the 20th August next, apply in W. W. Hundbreys, Judge of Probate, at his office at Aderson C. H., for a Final Settlement of himtestates Estate, and a tinal discharge from his office of Administrator of said Estate

EDWARD NOBLE, Addr.
July 19, 1877

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of Estate of apt. Patrick Calhoun, deceased, will, on theoth of August next, apply to W. W. P. m. phreys, Judge of Probate, at his offic at Anderson C. H., for a Final Settlemet of his intestate's Estate, and a final dischape from his office of Administrator of aid Estate.

July 19, 1877 1 NOBLE, Adm

THE CROSS THE CRESCEN A volume of thrilling interest by the emittal historian, L. P. Breckett; describing the Russ's and Turks: Social, Political, and Relious Historian, and peculiarities, the causes of the w, the issues at stake—Christian against Mohamidan—the mighty interests of other nations hvolved; Biographies of the Rulers, Statesmen 4d Generals; all Richly Hlustrated. The book Hilbus need now. Wanted instantly, 3,000 agentary very liberal terms. Address HUBBARD BRO, Publishers, 733 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

July 19, 1877

LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale that valuable place an model Farm where I now live, the in provements, and twenty-five acres of gool and, in a high state of cultivation. This land, in a high state of cultivation. This is a pretty place, on the edge of town, and about four hundred yards from the Ander son School Building; or I will sell a good Farm three miles from Anderson—133 acres good land, all necessary buildings, plenty of timber, and is well situated for the no-fence law as heart could wish. If you want a good home, now is your time to buy. Apply to D. J. BOHANAN, Anderson, S. C. July 19, 1877

WILHITE & WILLIAMS, Anderson, S. C.

BUISTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED. MASONS' FRUIT JARS. DRUGS. MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, &c. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, LAMPS, WINDOW GLASS,

And DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, Cheap for Cash.

July 19, 1877 Pendleton Factory

$f WOOL\ CARDS.$ YNDER superintendance of BEN F

WILSON, are in first-rate order for Carding

All Wool left in charge of Messrs. 3. F. Crayton & Sons, at Anderson, will be aten ded to for the parties.

AUG. J. SITTON. Chairman Committee

TAX NOTICE

County Will have his diffice in the County will have his diffice in the Court House open for the receition of the and County Taxes on and after MONAY NEXT, 16th inst. The Ten per Centrax Receipts will be received as cash.

The following is the Tax Levy ft the fiscal year ending October 317, 1877;

One half the above levy due and ya-ble from the first day offully to thirst day of August, and the other half for the first day of October to the first day (November. One per cent, iterest per anth will be charged on the st installing of this tax on all persons who fail to fathe same before the first dayof August.

SAMUE E. MOOR Preasurer Aderson Cou

July 12, 1877

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of varion Executions to directed, I will a pose to ble do First Monday in Aug of next, at Ande Court House, South Grolina, the follow property, to wit :

Court House, South Grolina, the following property, to wit:

ONE TRAC " OF IAND, state in any derson County, lyag on Sada Ries, bounding lands of Jel Kay, Faithfur vis and others. Leved on as he proper of Mulkey S. Smith in favor of Joseph Latimer vs. Mulkes S. Smith.

Also. ONE TRAT OF LAD, containing 128 acres, mos or less, struate in A. derson County, bounding lands of estate a Simeon Smith, Mrshal Web, Benjamir Wardlaw and oners, and ne HORSE Levied on as the pperty of J.A. M. Cason, in favor of Mrs. Jary J. Orr. Adm'x., and James L. Orr, Add'r., vs. J. AlM. Cason.

One TRACT of AND, containing 75 acres, more or less, situle in Anderson County, bounding lands of Evans Burris, A. Jackson Hall, A. L. ceMahan and ohers. Levied on as the property of Mary and Howard, Plaintiff vs. J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendars, in favor of aid J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendars, in favor of aid J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendars, in favor of aid J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendars, in favor of aid J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendars, in favor of aid J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendars, against the said Mary Jac Howard, Plaitiff, for costs of non suit

Terms Cash—prehaser to pay xtra for all necessary papars.

JA H. McCONNEL,

Seriff Anderson Cunty.

Greenville and Columbia Rairoad CHANG OF SCHEDULE, er Train run dally, Senday deepled, g with Psht Trains on South sarolina up and lown. On and after Jonday, 777, the bllowing will be the schaule: Passenger Train Railroad up and July 16, 1877, the

Leave Greenvilled

Leave Perr Leave Pend Leave And Arrive at 1

OMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. nership Notice. raigned have formed a function of A. Le TOWERS